

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

NO. 7.

NO

What They Contribute.

The following tables will show how much the noisiest of the disunion States contribute towards the support of the Government in one of its departments. They are taken from the annual Post Office receipts and expenditure of these five States from the latest reports.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
Alabama	\$107,336	\$133,068	\$231,65
Georgia	168,065	308,180	189,575
Florida	26,932	171,185	145,26
Louisiana	129,106	308,023	234,52
Mississippi	101,560	240,001	236,44
Total	\$622,781	\$1,581,980	\$1,049,18

There is not one of these States which contributes as much revenue into the Treasury of the Nation as it costs the Government to support.

the offices in the civil, military and naval departments of the Government from their annihilation, and yet have never contributed a dollar for its support.

tion and its results, when the latter, after a
 merited declamation, proceeded to consign the
 President elect, the Republican party, and
 each and every member thereof, to that un-
 discovered country recently and specially
 brought to public attention by "gallorific
 Bastard," in his celebrated Staten Island
 Franking. The grower withstood this farra-
 go for some time, but finally his patience was

"Mr. A., suppose that I, a Republican, as you know, should be now in your native city of Charleston, and should make use of your language, and express sentiments as addressed to secession and secessionists, as you do the Republicans, what would those who heard me do to me?"

"Well," replied the grocer, "we are not a
drinking and thrifty up here at the North. We on-
ly kick our insulters off our premises."
Attributing the action to the word, he seized
A. by the collar, whirled him round so
as to face the door, and applied the energetic
a tergo, forcibly ejecting him from the
premises, and illustrating the difference be-

A ROMANTIC TROUPE OF BEAUTIFUL SISTERS.—FIVE WOMEN AS SUCCESSFUL MISTERS AND RUSSIAN PRINCESSES.—Three sisters, all fast, recently set up a gaming-house in St. Petersburg, Russia, and being pretty and clever, amassed much capital and married men of position.

weary, and having obtained all they desired of their connubial partners by the matrimonial relation, they contrived by secret charges against their liege lords to make it appear that they were plotting against the tsar. The husbands were sent to Siberia, but their wives managed to secure a good portion of their estates. They then went on murdering according to the Russian law.

and are now there, intriguing in point and making a sensation by their beauty and their admirable coquetry. They gamble extensively, and win fabulous sums of money from gentlemen in high position, who become fascinated by their charms. What will be the end of the glittering career of these young sisters, the correspondent who reports the above does not prophesy.

**KILLED MURDER BY A DRUNKEN AND
LOUSY HUSBAND.**—A shocking case of
murder occurred at Alton, N. H., last
night. The wife of one John Woodman
had been confined during her husband's ab-
sence on a drunken spree, and on his return
next day Woodman went to the bed-
room where his wife lay and took the child

er it, and buried the body in a heap
ure. Drunkenness and jealousy are
to be the cause. Woodman was ar-
d, but managed to escape from the
s of the sheriff while on his way to

FRENCH GUARDSMAN'S PRIDE.—A

high legal functionary, on entering the
ecture during the Emperor's stay there,
ntually trod on the foot of a Cent
e, who stood sentry at the door. "I
our pardon," said the magistrate, "I
nt intend it." "Do not mention it,"
the soldier, "I know as well as you do
no man ever treads upon a Cent

NE AT A POST-OFFICE.—Bridget—
ye give me thim three ha'penny
s. I'm 'xia' this hour, Misther?
Mark (sharply)—Madam, this is not the
window; I've told you so twice, bo-
dy!—An' sure the Lord spare you

Will you be kind enough to insert following, and oblige "A-BUNCH" OF

re a number of daughters, they im-
each other, and, from emulation,
e more accomplishments, and know
and do more, than a single child
by parental fondness.

Important Resolutions.

In the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, Mr. CRITTENDEN, the venerable and respected Senator from Kentucky, made a proposition to settle the momentous questions which now agitate the country. He is certainly actuated by a highly patriotic feeling, and his suggestions should be listened to calmly and considerately. The following is the report:

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (Am. Ky.) explained a resolution he intended to offer. It was practically to re-establish the Missouri Compromise line; declare that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States; provide for the faithful performance of the fugitive slave law, &c. He said we were in a troubled time, which requires conciliation and sacrifice by every lover of the Union. Calm reflection was necessary. This Union is a highly experiment, and it is overthrown it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization, and even worse than the French revolution. He said, suppose the Southern States could ask leave to go out, and ask a fair division. Would the North refuse? Would the North not give them all they now have? Is it, then, more patriotic now that prevents the North giving them all they would get by establishing such line as he proposed. What would they gain by refusal? Nothing would be gained, but all the fatal consequences of disunion would come. In view of the mighty consequences and the great events that would result from disunion, is it not better that it should be settled on the Missouri Compromise line? The people were satisfied with that for thirty years, and would be satisfied again. It was his settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months. Is not this the cheapest price that we can pay for the Union? Some people profess to be not afraid; but was it not so sure as he stood here that disunion would follow unless something was done? And he feared that it would swallow old Kentucky, as true a State as yet exists in the Union. He thought that the North ought to be satisfied, as the South would have only one-third of the territory. When we come to make a peace offering, we should not measure carefully and count every cent. Was it not a glorious sacrifice of party to save the Union. The Union cost much of blood and treasure and sacrifice. Washington said that Providence helped them. Is this great work to be dashed to pieces? The present trouble was the result of a long controversy, and we have now come to the place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party. The highest duty of the Senate is to preserve the Constitution and the Government, and hand it down to posterity. We are in the position where history will record our action, if when we see discord and danger, we show a bitter party spirit, and this great country is ruined. Shall we show to the world the spectacle of a great Republic falling, and let our names go to history with this stigma upon them? He wished to God that it was in his power to save the Union by giving up his private opinions. He would forego everything. Is the South bent on revolution? He did not believe in such madness. He could speak for his own State. Old Kentucky will be satisfied with this remedy, and stand by the Union, and die by it. He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of our flag, and expressed a hope that such would be the case. He then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights to the common Territory of the United States, it is eminently desirable and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following articles be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States:

First, In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while south of that latitude it shall remain; and in all territory south of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and not to be interfered with by Congress, but he protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government, during its continuance as a Territory. When Territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

Second, Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

Third, Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either. Nor Congress shall ever, at any time, prohibit the officers of the Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

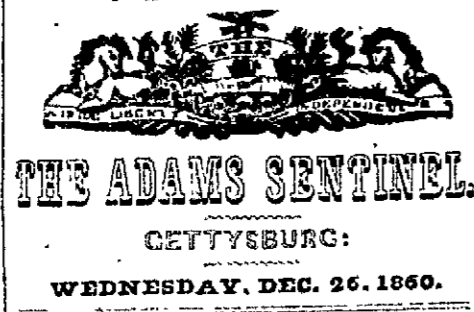
Fourth, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or sea.

Fifth, Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply, the full value of the fugitive slave, in all cases where the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty, by force or rescue, made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth, No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have the right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws conflicting with the fu-

gitive slave law will be void, yet Congress will not deem it improper to earnestly ask the repeal of such laws. The fugitive slave law ought to be so altered as to make the fee commission equal, whether decided for or against the claimant, and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a posse comitatus be modified so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1860.

We have anticipated our regular publication-day, that all hands may enjoy the festivities of Christmas.

New Year's Address.
Our young folks have been concocting a New Year's Address, which they will present bright and early on New Year's morning, to their friends in town and as many from the country as may be here on that day. They expect to be handsomely remunerated for their mental and physical labor in preparing the interesting document.

Mr. Crittenden's Propositions.
We are sure we need not direct the attention of our readers to the remarks which will be found in this day's paper, as made by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate on Tuesday last, says the National Intelligencer, in support of the propositions which he introduced on the same day as a basis of friendly discussion and conference, looking to a settlement of the questions at present outstanding between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of this Union.

It is much to have made a beginning in the right direction, and we are sure that the lovers of their country, without distinction of section or party, will delight to confess their obligations to the venerable and distinguished statesman of Kentucky, who, true to the traditions of his loyal Commonwealth to the instincts of his own patriotic heart, has come forth, with a solemnity and dignity befitting the occasion, to utter words of conciliation and wisdom in this hour of doubt and perplexity. It was proper that the compeer of Clay and Webster should take this high initiative, and that the banner of the Union should be upheld by the hand of one who has so long illustrated and adorned its councils.

With regard to the merits of Mr. Crittenden's propositions, considered as a basis for the mutual adjustment and compromise of the difficulties existing or imagined to exist between the North and the South, we need not at present speak with more particularity than simply to say, that if their author is correct when he expresses the confident belief that they are such as the State of Kentucky will be satisfied with, they are such as every other State might be willing to accept and to grant. The people of that gallant State would be slow to ask for themselves or for their section what the people of any other State or of any other section could find inconsistent with their interest or their honor to concede for the common good of all.

South Carolina has Gone!
On Thursday last, the South Carolina Seceding Convention passed the following Ordinance by a unanimous vote:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

"We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread in the street among the crowd collected, and was hailed with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to the members of Congress at Washington immediately. Carried unanimously.

A long debate ensued as to the manner of putting the new Government into operation—but nothing definite was resolved on.

The news of the passage of the ordinance was received at Washington with very little sensation in the circles there, as it has been expected for some time, and the President received it with a decided business air. When it was alluded to in the House, there were slight demonstrations from the Southern members, while several Republican members laughed aloud. The South Carolina members left the Hall, without creating any extraordinary sensation. They were to make their farewell addresses on Monday. The House is disposed to act kindly towards the seceding members, and to interpose no difficulties in the way of their withdrawal. The feeling is rather of pity than of anger, and the event causes no depression.

We tender the compliments of the season to our readers.

Holiday Presents.

Our friend across the way, Mr. SCHICK, our neighbor around the corner, Mr. MINSKIN, and our Chambersburg-street friend, Mr. GRUELL, have all very nice articles in their departments, and are all well worthy of a call from those who wish to make Holiday presents. Call and see their beautiful displays.

A bill passed the House of Representatives of the U. States on Thursday last, for the construction of a Railroad across the Continent to the Pacific—or rather two roads, for the bill makes provision for a Northern and a Southern road.

The secession of South Carolina was made the subject of much rejoicing in many parts of the South, by firing of cannon, &c. An excellent conservative feeling prevails, however, among some of the Southern States, on the principle that they can get their rights redressed in the Union. Everything is, as yet, in confusion.

The Forts at Charleston.
The Charleston Mercury of Wednesday says:—When the State is out of the Union; when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were erected and built up; and when, the federal government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and black republicans to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts. [Very bold.]

It is pretty well ascertained now that Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions will have the earnest support of Messrs. DOUGLASS, PUGH, LINCOLN, and three or four other Senators not to be named at present.

The caucus of Pennsylvania Representatives on Thursday evening was not fully attended, in consequence of the absence from the city of several members. No organization took place, but an informal expression of opinion regarding the southern ultimatum for the settlement of difficulties took place.

All present concurred that compromises, granting that the Constitution carried slavery into the territories, or that would guarantee protection to the institution there, would be totally rejected by the Republicans of the State and country. The discussion was animated, but no action was proposed.

It is thought Congress will do no business this week, in consequence of there being no quorum.

About eighteen young ladies, just seceded from the seminaries in Pennsylvania and New York, passed through Washington on Thursday, on their return to the South.

A New Proposition.

Among many propositions advanced at Washington is one for the New York State Convention to take place simultaneously with the Virginia Convention, in the last of January, that New York and Virginia may confer together and become arbiters to settle the present national difficulties.

The restoration and extension of the Missouri line as a basis of settlement, is urged. The southern opposition and northern and southern conservatives favor the plan, and are anxious for the Empire State to act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The select committee of the Senate on the crisis met today, and had a free interchange of opinion, during which Mr. Douglas said that he was ready now to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as will take the slavery question out of Congress. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution and civil war, he was prepared to set upon the matters in controversy, without any regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject.

Senator Bigler, who is on the committee, has been for some days maturing a plan by which the slavery question, by the amendment of the Constitution, may be removed altogether from Congressional control. It meets the approbation of distinguished gentlemen.

A call for a Union Meeting, signed by all the leading gentlemen of Carlisle, appeared in the last Herald. The meeting was to be held on Saturday evening last.

A very large Union meeting was held at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and strong conservative resolutions passed, that Pennsylvania will not impair any Constitutional right possessed by the South. Judge PEARSON presided.

A tenement house in New Haven, Conn., occupied by 26 families, was burned on Friday morning last, about 3 o'clock, and an entire family consisting of Michael Calbert, his wife and four children, were burned to death.

Twelve houses were destroyed by fire in Adams, N. Y. on Thursday—loss \$25,000.

A frightful state of affairs exists in the Mexican state of Sonora, owing to the ferocity of the Indian population, who are carrying fire and fugot in every direction. They do not hesitate to attack the cities and towns, and recently carried off fourteen Mexican girls from Hermosillo, who were fortunately rescued.

Well, South Carolina has crossed the Rubicon. She unanimously passed her secession ordinance, and is doubtless expecting that all creation will feel the shock. They seem, however, to have taken it very quietly at Washington, and we doubt whether there will be much nervousness elsewhere. South Carolina is to-day, in spite of her ordinance, just as completely and absolutely a part of the American Union as she was yesterday. She might as well have resolved the harbor of Charleston to be no longer a part of the Atlantic ocean. The city can no more recede from the tides than the State can secede from the bonds which bind this great Union together.

South Carolina, by herself, is helpless; and unless the other slave States come to her relief, she will soon be in a most pitiable condition—the condition of all those whose realized achievement falls ridiculously short of their declared aim. The only apprehension that need be felt is from the chance that the other Southern States will make common cause with her. What this chance amounts to will be seen.—The World.

Gov. Wise a Madman.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Tuesday, has an article containing the views of Governor Wise, recommending that commissioners be appointed by the legislature, to proceed to Maryland and confer with that State upon a plan of resisting the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

It says it is the duty of Maryland and Virginia to take earnest and decided steps to prevent the government going into republican hands; that there is now no hope of preserving the Union, and that by the fourth of March there will be little use for a federal government. It adds, that it would be the greatest folly for Virginia and Maryland to permit the army, navy, and treasury to pass into the hands of those who would use them for subjugating those states.

His plan is to let these two states agree to provide sufficient force to seize Washington, and if coercion is attempted, to let them begin by subjugating Maryland and Virginia.

He hopes Virginia will depute commissioners to Maryland first, and provide for the seizure of Washington city, for Mr. Henry, Washington and Old Point, Harper's Ferry and Gosport navy yard, and thus present these two States in the attitude of rebels, inviting coercion.

Mr. Lincoln's Organ on Secession.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 20.

To-day's Journal has a startling leader on secession, which from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great significance.

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her federal officers may resign, and she may close her courts and postoffices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this government. While this government endures there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate another federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law then comes the tug of war.

The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. Buchanan may shrink it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office.

If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on and after the 4th of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve on Mr. Lincoln.

The laws of the United States may be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

Latest Foreign News.

The steamer Persia arrived at New York from Liverpool on Thursday, bringing dates to the 9th inst. She brought \$3,000,000 in specie. The political news is unimportant. Continued reactionary movements are reported in Italy. The French and British forces have captured the city of Pekin, China. The Emperor's Summer Palace has been sacked, the victors carrying off immense spoils. The Emperor fled to Tartary.

A general excitement prevails throughout Hungary, which is so ominous that the project of placing the whole country under martial law was seriously mooted at a cabinet council at Vienna.

Francis II. has issued a circular to his ambassadors at foreign courts, complaining of the apathy of European sovereigns to his condition, but makes honorable exception of Napoleon. Victor Emmanuel has left Palermo for Naples. Disturbances have occurred at Caserta and Naples, between the royalists and the Garibaldians, but they were speedily put down by the latter. The city of Aversa has risen in open insurrection, though the populace are restrained by the followers of Garibaldi.

A seven-story building was destroyed by fire in New York, on Wednesday night. It was about 100 feet deep, seven stories high in front, and nine in the rear, and when in flames made a grand and terrible sight. The different stories were occupied for various purposes. The loss is over \$100,000. The workmen in the upper story had barely time to reach the roof, and escape to an adjoining building.

Mr. JOHNSON, Senator from Tennessee, made a very able speech in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last. He took very high ground on the propriety of the South looking for their rights in the Union, not out of it. He said Tennessee would stand by the Constitution and the Union, and would do everything to stay the rash and precipitate action of some portions of the South which run to such red-hot madness, and also mad abolitionism at the North. He still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved, and intended to hold to it as a palladium of civil liberty, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to a plank to save himself. He could see no reason for breaking up the Government because Mr. Lincoln was elected. He spoke for six hours, and his views of coercion on certain conditions, was listened to by Southern men of the Senate and House with the closest attention. Some violently condemned it, but among the conservative men it was highly approved, and the doctrine of the enforcement of the Federal laws, which he sustained by citations from Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison, were listened to with much interest. He closed his speech with a strong, earnest, and eloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. LANE made an attempt at a reply to Mr. JOHNSON's able speech, and gave a most violent and incoherent tirade, protracting the session until after daylight. He welcomed war, and would put himself at the head of the rebels. Any man, he said, who would be hardy enough to collect revenue in South Carolina, when she has left the Union, would have to meet him, and walk over his dead body before he could do it! He looked forward as fondly as ever father looked for a beloved son or daughter, to the reconstruction of the Government. What a beautiful man he would have been to administer the affairs of the country, as it was at one time feared he would!

Every intelligent person knows that the present panic is a humbug. It has no foundation in reason or circumstances. It is a panic nevertheless, for all that is necessary to produce a temporary financial derangement is to create general distrust and timidity. Yet such a panic cannot last long nor can it be productive of any serious results. Persons may be made to believe that they are going to ruin, and therefore induced to clasp their money tightly and to retrench in their business and outlays as much as possible, but when they really lose nothing it will result for their actual benefit in the end.

It may be that the present revolution will be an actual advantage to the country, though no thanks are due to those who have raised the storm. Retrenchment will benefit each individual who practices it, while a degree of caution will be induced that is very much needed in our business and financial affairs. Our country at present contains all the requisites for prosperity, and there are few damaging circumstances. The crops were never more abundant, while the balance of trade with Europe is in our favor. It is true that the Government is considerably in debt, with small prospects of immediate relief, but there is general confidence that the Administration which comes into power next spring will correct all the errors which have caused the former and present difficulties, and place our finances on a sound basis.

One More Appeal.
The notice we gave a few weeks ago has been met by so few responses, that, unpleasant as it is, we must again call the attention of those indebted to us for subscription and advertising to come up at once and lend "a helping hand." We have paper bills, and other engagements that must be met promptly—and yet our patrons hold back, and will not furnish the "needful" to save our credit. To them it is small—to us the aggregate is great—and their neglect places us in a very unpleasant predicament. With a very large amount on our books, we cannot raise enough to meet our obligations as we must, and that promptly too. We therefore once more ask them, when these lines meet their eyes, at once to forward to us, if not the whole of their indebtedness, as much as they can. They can forward by the same channel they receive their papers; and we trust this earnest appeal will not be without its effect upon those who know they have been withholding from us that article which we need so much to carry on our business. We want a good deal of money by the Holidays—and we hope we shall receive many a cheering answer—"This notice is intended for me, and I will attend to it—the laborer is worthy of his hire, and so far as I am concerned he shall have it, and that very shortly too."

We would advise those of our citizens who are desirous of being regularly advised of the proceedings of the Legislature during the winter, to subscribe at once for the Harrisburg Telegraph. It is a spirited and ably conducted daily, and may be relied upon as a faithful chronicler of the doings of the Legislature, which will assemble on New Year's day. The price of the daily is \$4 per year, \$1 for the session.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Reindollar, of John, a citizen of Taneytown district, Carroll county, Md., was thrown from his horse on Saturday last, and so severely injured that his death subsequently ensued.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On the 8th instant the house of Judge Thorne, at Vincennes, Ind., was destroyed by fire, and the judge perished in the flames, in the effort to save some valuable papers.

Letter from Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee.

Ex-Gov. NEILL S. BROWN, of Tennessee, has written a long letter, deprecating disunion with characteristic outspokenness. He can see no cause for secession in anything that has yet occurred, and thinks that no rule of sound morals or policy will justify the South in withdrawing from the Union. The grievances of which the South complains, he thinks can be remedied in the Union. He cannot believe that Mr. Lincoln contemplates any harm to the South, and is in favor of a conference of the Southern States, by which present difficulties can be adjusted. Secession, however, he affirms, has no place in the Constitution or out of it. He continues:

If it exists, it is the first instance in the history of governments where a constitution provides for its own destruction—and such would be the effect of it. For if one State has the right all have it, and our whole government is a farce and a delusion. Texts, on the day after his admission, after having cost so much blood and treasure, and after receiving from the government \$10,000,000, might, on the same principle, have retired from the Union as a matter of right. So might Tennessee to-day, and erect herself here in the heart of the Union, into a foreign government, to the annoyance of all her neighbors. The Constitution itself, in the first sentence of its preamble, furnishes its own interpretation, when it says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union—to establish justice—insure domestic tranquility—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." That cannot be construed into a compact among the States—nor can the Union there formed by the people be construed into a mere league among sovereign communities.

Mr. Brown is not at all carried away by bright visions of a southern confederacy, and asks some pertinent questions. We quote:

In the event of dissolution, I ask where are we to go? What sort of a government are we to have? Are we sure it will be a republic? Who knows? Will it be like this in all its outlines? We have no security for it—we will have abandoned our old vessel, without knowing whether the new one will be propelled by sails or by steam.

We take all the risk, and begin the enterprise penniless and poor. If we are fortunate enough to escape war, we will still have need for all our resources. We must have a navy and an army, and fortifications, and all the machinery of a government. I do not see how the expenses can be less than our present government. They are now, according to Mr. Buchanan, fifty-five millions. I hear much said about doing away with tariffs under the new government. The great object is to let in foreign goods free of duty. If so, the revenue must be raised by direct taxes, to be levied on every man's property. A few figures will show what a system is to be intolerable in its burdens. If the whole fifteen Southern States go out, Tennessee, for example, will contribute about one thirteenth in population, being more than an average state. That would make her share of the tax about four millions per annum. A pretty round price to pay for the privilege of breaking up the best government the world ever saw, and getting into a new one that has never been tried. Such a burden would be almost intolerable.

In concluding, he remarks: Finally, I am for the Union as long as it can be maintained consistently with the compromises of the Constitution. And I am for redressing the wrongs of the South in the Union, by peaceful remedies; and until such remedies are exhausted by fair trial, I will not yield, unless I am overruled by the voice of Tennessee. My advice is, to stand by the Union, and in the language of the dying Lawrence, I say:—"Don't give up the ship!"

A Douglas Democratic paper printed in a Slave State says:—

"Buchanan went into the Government with an overflowing treasury; he leaves it bankrupt. He went in with a united party; he leaves it disorganized and ruined. He went in with a united, prosperous country, full of promise for the future; he will leave it rent and severed. The future historian will record his private and public acts as the blackest page that ever disgraced a country's annals."

INFAMOUS TREATMENT.—In McLean county, Ill., J. C. Talbot, a farmer, had long concealed one of his children. The neighbors felt called upon to investigate the case. The father led the way to a small house on the premises, and there the child, a boy about six years old, was sitting entirely naked, and his feet firmly tied together. The scene is described as one of intense horror, exhibiting cruelty a thousand times worse than brutal. The boy could scarcely walk. The inhuman parents had been led in jail, at Bloomington, to await their trial. The reason alleged by them in excuse for their crime is that the boy could not speak, and they were ashamed of him.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.	
Superior Flour	\$4 25
Red Wheat	90 10 15
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Corn, old Yellow	50
Rye	62
Kye Flour	4 25
Butterhead	28 to 31
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Hay	1 20
Flax Seed	1 20
Onion	25
Guano of Paris, per ton	6 50
Do. per bag	1 00
Flour per hundred	1 25 to 1 30
Pork	6 00

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.	
Flour	\$1 62 to 4 77
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	70 to 75
Corn	46 to 50
Butterhead	28 to 31
Clover Seed	4 50 to 5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Reef Cattle	2 75 to 4 00
Hay (in bundles)	14 00 to 15 00
Do. (loose)	12 00 to 13 00
Pork	6 50 to 6 75

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.	
Flour per bushel	\$4 25
Wheat, per bushel	90 to 92
Rye	62
Corn	48
Onion	25
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster Paris, per ton	6 50
Pork	6 25

List of Jurors for January Court.

GRAND JURORS.
Mr. Pleasant—Nicholas Hettich, Geo. Hagerman, sen.
Franklin—David Miekley.
Tyrone—Conrad Hays, Samuel Giffeland.
Strawn—Frederick Holtz.
Berwick—Jesse Kulebach.
Mountjoy—Jesse Hartman, Edward Spangler.
Gettysburg—Peter Myers, Daniel F. Pittentier.
Germany—George Hesson.
Lattimore—Peter Shaffer, Charles Gries.
Cumberland—John Aldinger.
Oxford—Henry L. Gitt.
Conowingo—Anthony Strauchhagh, Jacob Little.
Harrisburg—Augustus Hartzell.
Harrisburg—A. K. Stoner.
Liberty—James Bowie.
Memphis—John Walshaw.
Huntington—Philip Myers.
Union—Win. Siffer.

GENERAL JURORS.
Liberty—Washington Shover, John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Bernard Shively.
Germany—Henry Byers.
Cumberland—Henry Myers.
Strabhan—Daniel Caselman.
Franklin—Frederick Mielh, Andrew Heintzelman.
Gettysburg—Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner, Charles H. Ziegler.
Memphis—Henry Bender, Joseph Wolf.
Huntington—Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Sitt.
Liberty—John Gieser.
Butler—David Weaver, John Hanes, Jacob Gardner.
Harrisburg—John Miekley, John Gablebach, Sanford Shreder.
Reading—Benjamin Christner, Benjamin Myers.

Mr. Pleasant—John Fleishman, Levi Lawrence, Oxford—Anthony Felix, Samuel Taggart.
Harrisburg—Reuben Wolf.
Frederick Township—Joseph Gries, sen.
Brooklyn—Phineas Reiser.
Union—John Kinding, Wm. Unger.
Conowingo—John King.
Berwick—Burgh—Michael Strubinger.

As near as can be ascertained, as yet, from the census returns, the population of the United States is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000 to a member.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very nice brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves, of the newest patterns, and at very cheap rates; while friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SURANS & BUCHER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just this time. We doubt whether there is on our largest city, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern, also every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plastered Ware, Japan Ware, embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffs, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture, keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

Remember, Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, of mankind. They are not only disfiguring, as well as fatal. They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the dreary effects of this disease. But why tarry any longer, when the remedy is at hand? Let us have a sequent of its benefits, and only successful preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Lead corruption mining all within, Infects the system."

But Purges the Entire System of all Impure Matter, invigorates the Body, and leaves the Afflicted in the Enjoyment of Good Health. To continue the sequent of its benefits, and only successful preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

Dear Sirs—Sympathy with those suffering from Rheumatism induced me to give my testimony in favor of "Gardner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound," one half a bottle of which cured me of a very painful attack which had lasted several weeks. My sufferings can only be imagined by those who are suffering with that disease, and I am confident that if they will try the same remedy that I did, they will obtain permanent relief.

